ANEW

SYSTEM OF GRAMMAR,

FOR THE

VARIABLE PARTS OF SPEECH,

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO

THE FRENCH TONGUE,

CONSIDERED AS A

BASIS on which all the EUROPEAN LIVING TONGUES will be alternately built.

This comprehensive Method of declining and conjugating, as far as it refers to FRENCH only, and its comparative regularity collectively considered in the Languages hereaster grafted upon it, will, it is hoped, by setting forth a general plan, effectually annihilate the numberless and dissonant Systems of modern Grammarians.

By MR. DU MITAND,

Teacher of the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and of all the capital European Living Tongues; Author of several Publications, School-Books, and Grammars.

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JACOB PLEYDELL BOUVERIE,

EARL OF RADNOR,

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MOST OBEDIENT,

AND VERY OBLIGED SERVANT,

LOUIS DU MITAND.

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A WIN S G B H

P R E F A C E.

I HAD rather write a book than a preface, and make a present than an apology: still a presace must be had; for some read it who never go farther. Now, I think, this book speaks for itself, and I can explain it no farther than by recommending the reader to peruse the long explanation printed in my French Table, of which this performance is an illustration, and my Treatise on Languages, p. 104, my Practical Method of learning French, my Table in Seven Languages, and other Tables in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, it being throughout the same system.

The Verbs are here so printed as to represent, at one view, the Roots, Figurative Terminations, Augments, Respective Terminations, and the Characteristics, respectively discriminated by tabular arrangements, and alterations in the types.

Such a view as this, when comprehended, will be of the greatest moment to learners in general, and to those who wish to smooth this rugged path to literature.

Diffe-

Different grammars of every European language, commencing by the Italian, will be fuccessively published on a plan perfectly similar to this, and with definitions and explanations written in French.

The invariable Parts of Speech, such as Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections are foreign to my subject, as being attended with no difficulties.

Of the Syntaxis I shall treat separately in a book of Exercises I intend to publish, as soon as possible and convenient; I say convenient, because my necessary occupation subjects me more to imprint the traces of science on individual memory than on the more durable and universal pages of a bookseller.

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L. DU MITAND,

(A Native of Paris)

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INTRODUCTION

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GRAMMAR IN GENERAL.

MODERN languages are composed of eight different forts of words, viz. the Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, and Conjunction.

PARTS OF SPEECH ANALYSED.

The Article determines or limits the noun or object;

The horse which you see, Le cheval que vous voyez.

The Noun, when substantive, names the substance;

The master commands, Le maitre commande.

The Noun, when adjective, qualifies the fubstance;

A fine pear, Une belle poire.

The Pronoun is put instead of the noun, as its representative;

A

He speaks well, Il parle bien.

The Verb acts on the noun or pronoun; I love the child. J'aime l'enfant.

The Adverb increases or lessens, or otherwife modifies the action of the verb; Il dort profondément. He sleeps foundly,

The Preposition precedes and governs the object; Come with me, Venez avec moi.

The Conjunction joins words and sentences; I fay that he is wrong, Je dis qu'il à tort.

The Interjection discovers the affection of the foul; not one segarginal VI HH

Alas! I am undone, Helas! je fuis perdu.

ARTICLES divided into Definite, Indefinite, Partitive, and Numeral.

The Article is prefixed to the noun to limit auon oits undetermined fignification.

The Definite (the, le, la, l', les) denotes particular fubstances, implying the totality of them;

L'homme, le pain. The man, the loaf,

The Indefinite (of or from, to, de, à) is placed before proper names;

De Paris à Londres. From Paris to London,

The Partitive (some, du, de la, de l', des, de) denotes part of substances whatsoever; Some bread, Some meat, Du pain, de la viande.



The Numeral (a or an, un, une) denotes the unity of the substance;

A horse, a coach,

Un cheval, un caroffe.

Nouns Substantive, divided into Proper and Common.

The name of a visible or invisible substance is called a substantive, because it subsists by itself;

The earth, vice,

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es of

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La terre, le vice.

The Proper belongs to particular men; women, countries, towns, rivers, &c.

George, London,

George, Londres.

The Common belongs to several like things;

A man, a table,

Un homme, une table.

Nouns Adjective have three degrees; the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

The Aajective cannot subsist by itself, but is added to the substantive to point out its quality or attribute;

A good husband,

Un bon mari.

The Positive simply marks the quality;

The Comparative equals, augments, or diminishes the positive state;

Taller than you,

Plus grand que vous.

A 2

[4]

The Superlative marks the highest or lowest degree;

The tallest of all,
The least of all,

Les plus grand de tous, Le plus petit de tous.

Two Nouns of Numbers, called Cardinal and Ordinal.

They are confidered as adjectives, and as fuch are joined to substantives.

The Cardinal are, one, two, three, un, deux, trois, &c.

One day, two years,

Un jour, deux ans.

The Ordinal proceeds from the former; as, the first, the second, le premier, le second, &c.

The first book, The fecond page, Le premier livre. La seconde page.

Two NUMBERS, Singular and Plural.

There are in the Nouns two numbers and two genders.

The Singular speaks of one only;
A rose,
Une rose.

The Plural speaks of two or many;
Roses,
Des roses.

Two GENDERS, Masculine and Feminine,

The Masculine belongs to the male;
The prince,

Le prince.

The Feminine to the female;

The princess,

La princesse.

Besides these two Genders, some languages have the Neuter for inanimate things.

There are SIX CASES; the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative and Ablative.

The Nouns in each number may be varied in fix different manners, called Cases.

The Nominative does the action of the verb, or simply names the object;

The master speaks,

Le mastre parle.

The Genitive marks the property of the object;
The house of the father, La maison du père.

The Dative gives, or fends to the object;
Give to the poor,

Donnez au pauvre.

The Accusative receives the action of the verb, and is called its regimen;

I love the child, J'aime l'enfant.

The Vocative calls, or invokes the object;

O king,

O roi.

The Ablative takes, or derives from it;

He received it from the Il le reçut du domestique.

Servant,

Note. In French, Italian, &c. the Nominative and Accusative, the Genitive and Ablative are are the same, as to the figure; even the Vocative is the same with the Nominative by changing the article into (ô) which reduces the cases to three.

Six PRONOUNS; Personal, with three persons in each number, Possessive, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Improper.

Pronouns are used instead of Nouns to supply the names of persons, or objects, and to avoid tedious repetitions;

Thomas is gone, he will Thomas est sorti, il reviendra foon return, bientot.

The Personal represents the name of persons or objects;

I saw the well, it is very J'ai vu le puits, il est trèsdeep, profond.

1st. Person, I, we, Je, nous;
I speak, we eat,
Je parle, nous mangeons.

2d. Person, thou, you, or ye, tu, vous;

Thou art wrong, you are in { Tu as tort, vous avez raison, the right,

3d. Person, he, she, or it, il, or elle; they, ils, or elles;

He speaks to you, it rains, Il vous parle, il pleut.

She is arrived, they say,

Elle est arrivée, ils ou elles disent.

f 7 T

The Possessive, which marks possession, proceeds from the personal, and is of two forts, viz.

The Conjunctive, joined to the noun;

My house, his field, her Ma maison, son champ, sa mare, jument.

Its substance, our friend, Sa substance, notre ami.
Your relation, their cousin, Votre parent, leur cousin.

The Abfolute, not joined to the noun;

Give me mine Donnez-moi le mien.

Take thiné. Prens-le tien.

Take thine,

Prens-le tien.

Let him take his,

Qu'il prenne le sien.

Give her hers,

Donnez-lui le sien.

Here are ours, yours, and Voici le nôtre, le vôtre, et theirs,

The Demonstrative particularizes the noun, and points it out, as it were, with the finger;

This child, these children, Cet enfant, ces enfans.

That cat, those cats, Ce chat, ces chats.

The Relative refers to a preceding noun;

The man who came, L'homme qui est venu.

The horse that trots, Le cheval qui trote.

The book which I bought, Le livre que j'achetai.

The Interrogative is used in asking questions;

Who fays for Qui le dit?

secolf

Which do you take? Le quel prenez vous? What did you chuse? Qu' avez vous chois?

The Improper expresses a vague and indeterminate object;

Many doubt it, no body Plusieurs en doutent, perdoes it, sonne ne le fait.

Two

Two VERBS; Active and Neuter; subdivided into Four, Auxiliary, Reflective, Defective, and Impersonal.

A Verb expresses the being or acting of an object;

I am, I beat, I run, Je fuis, je bats, je cours.

The Verb active acts upon the noun or object, or else expresses a passion or affection;

I love Peter, I beat John, J'aime Pierre, Je bats Jean.

Note. When its participle past is combined with the verb to be, then it becomes passive;

I am loved by Peter, Je fuis aimé de Pierre.

The Neuter does not act upon any object; I eat, I fleep, Je mange, Je dors.

The Auxiliary helps other verbs in the formation of compound tenses;

I bave finished, I am re- J'ai fini, Je suis récomcompensed, pensé.

The Reflective reflects its own action upon the mover, or doer of it;

I dress myself, the amuses } Je m'habille, elle s'amuse.

The Defective is deficient in some tenses;

The Impersonal has only the third person fingular;

It rains, it snows, Il pleut, il neige.

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Four Moods; Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative, and Subjunctive.

The Infinitive does not specially limit the time, nor the object;

To dance, dancing, danced, Danser, dansant, dansé.

The Indicative simply shews and indicates the action of the Verb in a time present, past, or future, without the concurrence of another Mood;

I dance, I did dance, I shall Je danse, Je dansois, Je danserai.

The Imperative is used to command, or to pray;

Bring the loaf, Pray go there, Apportez le pain.
Allez-y, je vous prie.

The Subjunctive does not make a fense alone, but is always subjoined to an Indicative that expresses its meaning;

Learn, (that) you might Apprenez (a fin que) vous teach others, puissiez enseigner aux autres.

I wish (that) he may come, Je souhaite (qu) 'il vienne.

The Infinitive has Three Tenses; the Present, Participle Present, and Participle Past.

The Present limits the action rather to the present time than otherwise;

To Speak,

Parler.

The Participle Present expresses a present time more distinctly;

Speaking, Parlant.

The Participle Past expresses a time past; (I have) danced, (J'ai) dansé.

Note. Both Participles partake of the nature of Adjectives, as they may be added to Substantives to express their qualities; as, a singing bird, un oiseau chantant; a married woman, une semme mariée.

The INDICATIVE has Five Tenses; the Prefent, Impersect, Persect, Future, and Conditional.

The Present represents the action as doing now;

I Speak to you,

Je vous parle.

The Impersect as partly done, or as interrupted when doing;

I did speak to her, Je lui parlois.

I was speaking, when you Je parlois, quand vous êtes came, venu.

The Perfect as quite done;

I spoke to her yesterday, Je lui parlai hier.

The Future represents the action to happen certainly at a future period;

I shall go into the country Jirai demain à la camto-morrow, pague.

The Conditional expresses the action as not fure to happen, but depending on a condition;

I would write, if I had J'écrirois, si j'en avois le time, temps.

The Subjunctive has two Tenses, Present and Past.

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The Present is used, in French, when the preceding Verb is in the Present or Future;

I wish (that) your brother Je souhaite (que) votre frère may come, vienne.

He will be obliged to go Il faudra (qu'il) aille à la into the city, ville.

The Perfect is generally used, in French, when the preceding Verb is in any other Tense but the Present or Future;

I did not doubt but what Je ne doutois pas (qu) 'il ne he might come, vînt.

I would have him to do it, Je voudrois (qu) 'il le fit.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are added to Verbs to encrease or lessen, or else to modify their signification;

He runs fast,
He speaks softly,
She draws handsomely,

Il court vîte.
Il parle doucement.
Elle dessine joliment.

Note. They are sometimes added to Adjectives and to Adverbs themselves;

Extremely fine, Much less,

C

Extrêmement beau, Beaucoup moins.

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PRE-

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions express the relation one word has with another;

Je reste dans la falle. I stay in the hall. After dinner, before supper, : Après diner, avant souper.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions connect or join words or fentences together;

The king and queen, Le roi et la reine. I wish that he may go } Je voudrois qu'il s'en allat.

dans I di Interjections. Interjections.

Interjections express some sudden emotion or passion of the mind; Hélas! Je suis perdu. Alas! I am undone,

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ADVERBU.

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Regressely tion, " " and a singular beam" A MAN-

MANNER of Declining every ARTICLE, NOUN AND PRONOUN, IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The Definite Article of the Masculine Gender.

of the from been

The dader to hader

SINGULAR.

Nominative 3	LE, the.
Genitive }	DU, of or from the.
Dative Strain	Au, to the,

IT IS USED,

10 before common Nouns masculine beginning with a Consonant, or b aspirated; as,

Nom. Acc. le chapeau, the hat. of or from the hat. du chapeau, Gen. Abl. au chapeau, Dat. Nom. Acc. le héros. the hero. of or from the hero. Gen. Abl. du héros. au heros, to the hero. Dat.

2º before

[14]

29 before absolute possessive Pronouns; as

Nom. Acc. le mien, mine. Gen. Abl. du mien, of or from mine. Dat. au mien, to mine. thine. le tien, of or from thine. du tien. au tien, to thine. SOAUO his, her, or its. le fien. of or from his. du sien, au fien, to his. le nôtre, ours. du nôtre. of or from ours. au nôtre, to ours. le vôtre, yours. du vôtre. of or from yours. au vôtre, to yours.

le leur, theirs.
du leur, of or from theirs.
au leur, to theirs.

3° before the following relative, absolute, or interrogative Pronouns, viz.

le quel, which or what.
du quel, or dont
(without article) of or from which.
au quel, to which.

4° before ordinal Nouns of number; as,

Nom. Acc. le premier, the first.

Gen. Abl. du premier, of or from the sirst.

Dat. au premier, to the first.

le second, the second.

du second, of or from the second.

au second, to the second.

anoted as

le

[15.]

le troisième, the third.
du troisième, of or from the third.
au troisième, to the third,
and all the others.

The Definite Article of the Feminine Gender.

Nom. Acc. la, the.

Gen. Abl. de la, of or from the.

Dat. à la, to the.

A IT IS USED.

1° before common Nouns Feminine, beginning with a confonant or b aspirated; as,

la table, the table.

de la table, of or from the table.

à la table, to the table.

la harangue the discourse.

de la harangue, of or from the discourse

de la harangue, of or from the discourse.

à la harangue, to the discourse.

2° before absolute possessive Pronouns of the Feminine Gender; as,

mine. la mienne, de la mienne, of or from mine. à la mienne, to mine. la tienne, thine. of or from thine. de la tienne, to thine. à la tienne, la sienne, bis, bers, or its. de la sienne, of or from his, hers, or its. à la fienne. to his, hers, or its. 12 la nôtre, de la nôtre, à la nôtre,

ours. or or from ours. to ours.

la vôtre, de la vôtre, à la vôtre,

yours. of or from yours. to yours.

la leur, de la leur, à la leur,

theirs. of or from theirs. to theirs.

3º before (quelle) which or what, the feminine of the foregoing Pronoun (quel) viz.

N. Acc. la quelle, G. Abl. de la quelle, or dont, of or from which. Dat. à la quelle,

which. o which.

4° before ordinal Nouns of number feminine; as

> la première, de la première, à la première,

the first. of or from the first. to the first.

la seconde, de la feconde, à la seconde,

the second. of or from the second. to the second.

and all the others.

The Definite Article before Nouns, whether Masculine or Feminine, beginning with a vowel or b not aspirated.

Nom. Acc.

the.

Gen. Abl.

de l'

of or from the.

Dat.

àl

to the.

SUB-

SUBSTANTIVES MASCULINE.

Nom. Acc. l'oiseau, Gen. Abl.

. the bird. de l'oiseau, of or from the bird.

Dat.

a l'oiseau, to the bird.

1'homme, de l'homme, à l'homme,

the man. Abl. of or from the man. to the man.

SUBSTANTIVE FEMININE.

l'habitude, à l'habitude.

the habit. de l'habitude, of or from the habit. to the habit.

Note. The Plural of the three foregoing articles are as follows:

des,

the. of or from the. to the.

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aux,

of or From two.

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de montes estates estates

Nouns in general take an s in the plural number; but those ending in s, x, or x, are alike in both numbers; as,

Le livre, the book; les livres, des livres, aux livres: le fils, the fon; les fils: la voix, the voice; les voix: le nez, the nose; les hez.

and all the oriens.

The Indefinite Article for both Numbers and Genders.

Nom. Acc. (wanted)

Gen. Abl. de, of or from.

Dat. à, to.

IT IS USED,

1° before proper names; as, God, Angels, Men, Cities, &c.

God:

Nom. Acc. Dieu,

Gen. Abl. de Dieu, of or from God.

Dat. à Dieu, to God.

Paris, Paris.

de Paris, of or from Paris.

monsieur, master, or sir.
de monsieur, of or from master.
à monsieur, to master.

2º before cardinal Nouns of number; as,

un, one.
d'un, of or from one.
d un, to one.

deux, two.

de deux, of or from two.

a deux, to two,

and all the others.

3° before personal Pronouns, when they follow the Verbs that govern them; as,

Nom. Gen. Abl. Dat. Acc. Je, moi, de moi, à moi, moi, me, me, moi,

of or from me.
to me.
me:

nous,
de nous,
à nous, nous,
nous,

of or from us.
to us.
us.

tu, toi, de toi, à toi, toi, te, te, toi, thou.
of or from thee.
to thee.
thee.

de vous, à vous, vous, vous,

you or ye.
of or from you.
to you.
you.

MASCULINE.

it, lui,
de lui,
à lui, lui,
le, lui,
ils, eux,
d'eux,
a eux, leur,
ks, eux,

be or it.
of or from him.
to him.
him.
they.

of or from them.
to them.
them,

[20] FEMININE.

Nom. elle, fbe or it.
Gen. Abl. d'elle, of or from her.
Dat. à elle, lui, to her.
Acc. elle, la, her.
elles, they.
d'elles, of or from them.
à elles, leur, to them.
elles, les, them.

4° before the indeterminate Pronoun (on) people, making (soi) in the Genitive and Dative; as,

Nom. on, people.

Gen. Abl. de soi, of or from one's self.

Dat. à soi, to one's self.

5° before conjunctive possessive Pronouns; as,

MASCULINE.

mon — chien, my — dog. de mon of or from my to my

FEMININE.

ma — chienne, my — bitch.

de ma of or from my

à ma to my

PLURAL for both.

mes — livres, my — books.

de mes of or from my

to my

MASCULINE.

de ton of or from thy a ton to thy

FEMI-

1 24 1

FEMININE. Gen. Abl. de ta of or from thy à ta serie no la Dat. to thy and the side and

PLURAL for both.

tes --- plumes, thy ---of or from thy de tes à tes to thy

MASCULTNE. IN OTOTAL O

fon, which his, her, or its. I systemate de fon, of or from his. to his. The edit pi ami à fon,

FEMININE.

fa, bis, ber, or its. of or from his. de sa, à fa, . a chia to his.

PLURAL for both.

his, hers, or its. de fes, of or from his. à ses, de la tobis.

MASCULINE and FEMININE.

our ____ letter. notre — lettre, of or from our de notre à notre to our our ____ loaves. nos - pains, de nos of or from our à nos to our

MASCULINE and FEMININE.

. 1 7 A A SE

your - fon. votre - fils. de votre of or from your à votre to your your ____ uncles. vos - oncles, of or from your de vos à vos to your

MAS-

MASCULINE and FEMININE.

--- daughter. Nom. leur - fille, their -Gen. Abl. de leur of or from their to their Dat. à leur leurs --- filles, their -- daughters. de leurs of or from their à leurs to their

6° before the following relative and interrogative Pronoun, (qui who) which, when relative, is Masculine and Feminine, and is the same in the Plural, viz.

Nom. qui, who or which.
Gen. Abl. de qui or dont, of or from whom.
Dat. à qui, to whom.
Acc. que, whom.

7° before the following interrogative and absolute Pronouns, the first of which has neither Plural, Nominative, or Accusative, and is moreover relative, viz. quoi, what; quel, quels, quelle, quelles, which or what; as,

SINGULAR.

Nom. } (wanted)

Gen. Abl. de quoi or dont, of or from what.

Dat. à quoi, to what.

MASCULINE.

quel, which or what.
de quel, of or from which.
à quel, to which.
quels, which.
de quels, of or from which.
à quels, to which.

FEMI-

T 23 1

FEMININE.

Nom. Acc. quelle, which.

Gen. Abl. de quelle, of or from which.

Dat. à quelle, to which.

quelles, which, de quelles, of or from which.

à quelles, to which.

8° before demonstrative Pronouns; as,

MASCULINE.

ce* — vin, this — wine.
de ce, of or from this.

a ce, to this.

cet — ami, this — friend.
de cet, of or from this.
a cet, to this.

FEMININE.

de cette, of or from this.

a cette, to this.

PLURAL for the three foregoing.

de ces, of or from these.

to these.

MASCULINE.

celui, he or that.
de celui, of or from him.
à celui, to him.
ceux, they or those.
de ceux, of or from them.
à ceux, to them.

[·] Ce is used before a Consonant, and cet before a Vowel.

FEMININE.

Dat.

fle or that. Nom. Acc. celle, de celle, Gen. Abl. of or from her. à celle, to ber. ismieb .Ida .no. celles. they or those. de celles, of or from them. à celles, to them. celui-ci. this. de celui-ci, of or from this. à celui-ci, to this. Dogo ad ceux-ci, de ceux-ci, of or from these. à ceux-ci, to thefe. celle-ci ,50 00 this. de celle-ci, of or from this. à celle-ci, to this. thefe. 300 ab celles-ci, de celles-ci, of or from thefe. à celles-ci, to thefe. celui-là, that. de celui-là, of or from that. to that. à celui-là, ceux-là. thofe. de ceux-là, of or from those. à ceux-là, to those. celle-là, that. de celle-la, 17639 of or from that. à celle-là, to that. celles-là, those. de celles-là, of or from those. à celles-là, to those. ceci, de ceci, of or from this. à ceci, to this. cela, that. de cela, of or from that.

à cela,

of a reciped and here dissentatives a critical table of 9° before

to that.

[25]

9° before improper Pronouns; as,

SINGULAR.

Nom. Acc. Gen. Abl. Dat.

ore

ce qui, what.
de ce qui, of what.
à ce qui, to what.
ce que, what.
de ce que, of or from what.
à ce que, to what.

MASCULINE (no Plural).

chacun, de chacun, à chacun, each.
of or from each.
to each.

notaup wash. as Cri

FEMININE.

chacune, each.
de chacune, of or from each.
à chacune, to each.

MAS. and FEM. (no Plural).

de chaque, à chaque, every one.
of or from every one.
to every one.

snot a

MAS. and FEM. (no Singular).

plusieurs, de plusieurs, à plusieurs, feveral.
of or from feveral.
to feveral.

MASCULINE.

quelqu' un, de quelqu' un, à quelqu' un, fome one.

of or from fome one.

to some one.

quelques uns, fome one.
de quelques uns, of or from some one.
à quelques uns, to some one.

FEMI-

ע

[26]

FEMININE.

Gen. Abl. Dat.

Nom. Acc. quelqu' une, de quelqu' une, à quelqu' une,

some one. of or from some one. to some one.

quelques unes, de quelques unes, à quelques unes,

fome one. of or from some one. to some one.

MASCULINE.

tout, de tout. 1 tout, tous,

all. of or from all. to all.

all.

de tous, à tous.

of or from all.

to all.

FEMININE.

toute, de toute, à toute,

of or from all.

to all.

toutes, de toutes,

à toutes.

all. of or from all.

to all.

MASCULINE (no Plural).

nul. de nul, à nul.

none. of or from none. to none.

FEMININE.

nulle, de nulle. à nulle.

none. of or from none. to none.

MAS. and FEM. (no Plural).

personne, de personne, à personne,

no body. of or from no body. to no body.

MAS-

[27]

MASCULINE (no Plural).

Nom. Acc. Gen. Abl. Dat. aucun, d'aucun, à aucun,

of or from no one.
to no one.

FEMININE.

aucune, d'aucune, à aucune. no one.

of or from no one.

to no one.

MASCULINE (no Plural).

pas un, de pas un, à pas un, of or from no one.
to no one.

FEMININE.

pas une, de pas une, à pas une, no one.
of or from no one.
to no one.

MAS. and FEM. (no Plural).

quiconque, de quiconque, à quiconque, whospever.
of or from whomspever.
to whomspever.

qui que ce soit, de qui que ce soit, à qui que ce soit,

whosoever.
of or from whomsoever.
to whomsoever.

quoi que ce soit, whatsoever.
de quoi que ce soit, or or from whatsoever.
à quoi que ce soit, to whatsoever.

MASCULINE and FEMININE.

quelque,
de quelque,
à quelque,
quelques,
de quelques,
à quelques,

fome.

of or from some.

to some.

fome.

of or from some.

to some.

D 2

MAS-

[28]

MASCULINE.

Nom. Acc. Gen. Abl. Dat.

certain, de certain, à certain,

à certain, certains, de certains, à certains, of or from certain.

to certain.

certain.
of or from certain.
to certain.

FEMININE.

certaine, de certaine, à certaine,

certaines, de certaines, à certaines, certain.
of or from certain.
to certain.

certain.
of or from certain.
to certain.

MASCULINE (no Plural).

tel, de tel, à tel, fuch.
of or from fuch.
to fuch.

FEMININE.

telle, de telle, à telle,

fuch.
of or from fuch.
to fuch.

MAS. and FEM. (no Plural).

Nom. Acc. (wanted)

(wanted)
d'autrui,
à autrui,

rien, de rien, à rien, others.

of or from others.

nothing.

of or from nothing.

to nothing.

[29]

The PARTITIVE Article of the Masculine Gender.

Nom. Acc. du, fome.
Gen. (wanted)
Dat. à du, to some.

It is used before Nouns Masculine, beginning with a Consonant or b aspirated, when we do not speak of the whole substance expressed by the Noun, but of part of it only, and is rendered in English by some expressed or understood; as,

Nom. Acc. du pain, bread or some bread.

Dat. à du pain, to some bread.

du hachis, some hasb.

à du hachis, to some hasb.

The Partitive Article of the Feminine Gender; as,

Nom. Acc. de la, fome.
Gen. (wanted)
Dat. à de la, to some.

Nom. Acc. de la viande, fome meat.

Dat. à de la viande, to some meat.

The Partitive Article before Nouns, whether Masculine or Feminine, beginning with a vowel or h not aspirated; as,

Nom. Acc. de l', some.

Gen. (wanted)
Dat. à de l', to some.

Nom. Ace. de l'esprit, (Mas.) fome wit.

à de l'esprit, to some wit.

de l'eau, (Fem.) some water.

à de l'eau, to some water.

The Plural of the Three last is as follows, viz.

Nom. Acc. des, (amis) fome, (friends)
Gen. (wanted)
Dat. a des, (filles) to fome, (girls)

The Partitive Article before Nouns of either Gender and Number, when preceded by an Adjective; as,

Nom. Acc. de, some.
Gen. (wanted)
Dat. à de, to some.

MASCULINE.

Nom. Acc. de bon pain, fome good bread.

Dat. à de bon pain. to some good loaves.

à de bons pains, to some good loaves.

FEMININE.

de bonne viande, fome good meat.

à de bonne viande, to some good meat.

de bonnes cérises, some good cherries.

à de bonnes cérises, to some good cherries.

The FIRST NOUN of Cardinal Number un for the Masculine, une for the Feminine, becomes an Article, which is called Numeral.

MASCULINE.

Nom. Acc. un,

Gen. d'un,

Dat. à un,

a or one.

of or from one.

to one.

recei

FEMI-

[31]

a minio anim Feminine.

Nom. Acc. une, Gen. d'une. Abl. à une,

a or one. of or from one. to one.

It shews the unity of the object, and of course has no Plural; ont rit oldering

un homme, d'un homme, à un homme, une femme, d'une femme, à une femme,

a man. of or from a man. to a man. a woman.

of or from a women. to a woman.

Of the irregular formation of the Plural of Nouns. a learned men.

DONE UNL E S. salbred flot har

1. Nouns ending in au or eau, eu or oeu, and ieu, assume an x in the Plural; as,

jeu, lieu.

marteau, hammer, game, place,

marteaux. jeux. licux.

Jun-chien perd

2. Nouns ending in al and ail, change al and ail into aux;

cheval travail,

horfe. labor.

chevaux. travaux.

ail,

garlic,

aulx.

3. ciel,

heaven, eye,

cieux. make yeux. ayeul, grandfather, J ayeux.

makes

Note. The preceding rules are liable to some few exceptions. Of

[32]

Of the formation of the Feminine Gender of Adjectives.

RULES.

1. Nouns ending with a mute e remain invariable in the Feminine; as,

un honnête homme, an honest man. an honest woman.

une honnête femme.

2. Nouns not ending with a mute e, generally speaking, assume that e for their Feminine Gender; as,

un homme favant. a learned man.

a pretty garden.

une femme savante, a learned woman.

un joli jardin, de une jolie maison, a pretty house.

Note: This rule is invariable with respect to Adjectives ending with a Vowel, and to all Participles of Verbs; as,

un chien perdu, a dog loft.

une montre perdue, a watch loft, &c.

But with respect to those ending with e, f, l, n, t, or eux and eur, the following exceptions take place.

1. Nouns ending with c, which are only eight in number, change that c, the three first into che, and the five others into que; as,

white wine.

du vin blanc, de la cire blanche, white wax.

un homme franc,

da bois sec, dry wood.

l'age caduc, old age.

le bien public, the public good.

un livre Grec, a Greek book.

le grand Turc, the grand feignior.

fel ammoniac, falt ammoniac.

une franche coquette,

une toux feche, a dry cough.

(not much in use)

la liberté publique, public liberty.

une grammaire Grèque, a Greek grammar.

une ville Turque,
a Turkish town.

de la gomme ammoniaque, gum ammoniac.

2. Adjectives ending with f, change it into ve; as,

neuf, new, neuve.

vif, quick, vive.

3. Of Adjectives ending with l, those which have a or i before l follow the general rule; and the others which have e, u, or ei before l, double that final l before e; as does also gentil, fem. gentille, genteel; as,

un coup fatal, a fatal blow.

un homme fubtil, a cunning man.
un animal cruel, a cruel animal.
nul homme,
no man.

un ruban pareil,

JR.

l'heure fatale, the fatal hour.

une réponse subtile,
a subtle answer.
une sentence cruelle,
a cruel sentence.
nulle semme,
no woman.

une robe pareille, a like gown.

E

Note.

Note. Beau, handsome; nouveau, new; mou, soft; fou, societ; make bel, nouvel, mol, sol before a vowel; and from these last springs the Feminine, by doubling the l and adding a mute e; as,

t cubling a	laf.	Fem.
un beau cheval, a fine horfe.	un bel oiseau, a fine bird.	une belle poule, a fine hen.
un nouvesu mot, a new word.	un nouvel arrêt, a new act.	une nouvelle phrase, a new phrase.
du fromage mou, foft cheese.	mol, (not much in use)	une poire molle, a mellow pear.
un homme fou, a mad man.	un fol amour, a foolish love.	une tête folle, a hare brained man.

4. Of Adjectives ending with n, those only double the n which have o before n, or end in ien; the others conform to the general rule; as,

un bon livre,	पर मिल	une bonne plume,
a good book.	condu	a good pen.
l'ancien testament,	10 010	l'histoire ancienne,
the old testament.	100 Th	the ancient history.

5. Adjectives ending with t that have e or o before it, double that t previous to assuming the mute e; as,

un ouvrage net,	une table nette,	
a elean work.	a clean table.	
un fot auteur, a foolish author.	une fille fotte, a foolish girl.	

6. Adjectives ending in eux and eur, change x and r into se; as,

un homme railleur,
a jeering man.
un heureux moment,
a lucky moment.

not much in use)
une heurcuse année,
an happy year.

Note. The ten following conform to the general rule of assuming a mute e; viz.

antérieur, postérieur, ulterieur, intérieur, extérieur,

foregoing. latter. furthermost.

inward.

outward.

majeur, mineur, fupérieur, inférieur, meilleur, fenior.
junior.
fuperior.
inferior.
better; as,

antérieure, postérieure, &c.

teur is often changed into trice; as,

acteur,
bienfaiteur,
accusateur,
conservateur,
débiteur,
dissipateur,
électeur,
exécuteur,
fauteur,
lecteur,
promoteur,
opérateur,
testateur,

tuteur,

an actor,
benefactor,
accuser,
conservator,
debtor,
a wastor,
elector,
executor,
fautor,
a reader,

mover, a promoter, operator, testator, a guardian, actrice.
bienfaitrice.
accusatrice.
conservatrice.
débitrice.
dissipatrice.
électrice.
exécutrice.
fautrice.
lectrice.

motrice.
promotrice.
opératrice.
testatrice.
tutrice.

auteur, an emperor, makes impératrice, an empress.

auteur, an author, is of both Genders; for we say,

Il ou elle est auteur, he or she is an author.

E 2

The

[36]

7. The fix following double their final s before e; as,

un plancher bas, a low ceiling.
un bois épais, a thick wood.
l'ordre exprès, the express order.
un poulet gras, a fat chicken.
uu gros ventre, a large belly.
Louis est las,
Lewis is tired.

une porte basse, a low door.

une forêt épaisse, a thick forest.

une promesse expresse, a positive promise.

de la viande grasse, fat meat.

une grosse tête, a large head.

Marie est lasse, Maria is tired.

8. The following Adjectives form their Feminines irregularly; viz.

MASCULINE.		FEMININ	
benin, malin,	benign, malignant,	benigne.	
long, doux,	long, fweet.	longue.	
frais,	fresh, reddish,	fraîche.	
crud,	raw,	crue.	
faux, jaloux,	false, jealous,	jaloufe.	
nud, verd,	naked, green,	nue. verte.	

To which add these two Participles past;
absous, absolved, absoute.
dissous, dissolved, dissoute.

E.

[37]

Of the Comparison of Adjectives.

As Adjectives express the qualities of things more or less extensively, they may be considered in three different stages, called Degrees of Comparison, the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive expresses only the quality of a person or thing; as, il est grand, he is tall.

The Comparative, besides the quality, expresses comparison; and is formed by adding—plus more, moins less, or aussi as, to the positive; as,

il est plus grand que moi, he is more tall than 1.
il est moins grand que vous, he is less tall than you. not so, as elle est aussi grande que lui, she is as tall as he.

The Superlative expresses the quality in a very high, or in the highest degree; and is formed by prefixing either le plus the most, to the Positive, or these Adverbs of excess, très, bien, fort, very; infiniment, infinitely; extrêmement, extremely; prodigieusement, prodigiously.

il est le plus grand de tous, elle est très savante, vous êtes bien poli, elle est fort aimable, Dieu est infiniment bon, he is the most tall of all.

She is very learned.

you are very polite.

She is very amiable.

God is infinitely good.

il est extrement avare, he is extremely covetous.
un jardin prodigieusement grand, a garden prodigiously large.

The following Adjectives form their Comparative and Superlative, some irregularly, others bot h regularly and irregularly.

Positive Comparative. Superlative. bon, meilleur, le meilleur, better. the beft. good. petit. plus petit, or moindre, le plus petit, or le moindre, little. the leaft. mauvais, plus mauvais, or pire, le plus mauvais, or le pire, bad. worfe. the worft.

Adverbs increase likewise or decrease in their fignification; as,

très-savamment, fort-prudemment, very learnedly. very prudently.

plus-habilement, le plus sinement, more artfully. the most cunningly.

These three form their Comparative and Superlative irregularly;

Pofit. Comp. Superl. mieux. le mieux, bien. well. better. the best pis, or plus mal, le pis, or le plus mal, mal. ill. the worft. worse. peu. moins, le moins, little. the least.

the is very animitie.

A TABLE



T - A Banston ! Liqisim E. :

e Participle P. (HTT TO (when regular)

CHARACTERISTIC TERMINATIONS

Mural) - dry - cas - duts

THOM I (Folk)

OF ALL THE

FRENCH VERBS

With the Signs of those Tenses in English;

THT I SHALL OF WHILE.

Names of which will be represented in all the subsequent Verbs by the Eleven Numbers here prefixed to them, in order both to avoid useless Repetitions, and to enable Learners to fancy the said Names from the Sight of the Numbers and the Characteristics.

7. Future, -

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1. INFINITIVE MOOD, Present Tense, To.
2. Participle Present, -A
3. Participle Past, — -ED (when regular).
4. INDICATIVE, Present, I Do. (Plural) -ons, -ez, -ent.
5. Impersect, I DID I DID
6. Perfect, — I -ED (when regular).
-us, -us, -ut, -u-}-mes, -tes -rent.
7. Future, ———— I SHALL or WILLrai, -ras, -ra, -rons, -rez, -ront.
8. Conditional, I should, would, or couldrois, -rois, -roit, -rions, -riez, -roient.
9. IMPERATIVE, Do you. (Plural) -ons, -ez, -ent.
10. SUBJUNCTIVE, Present, (that) I MAYe, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent.
Perfect (that) I MIGHT





-Je, -Jes, -t, -Jions, -Jiez, -Jent.

Future Toute, (that a Wathcortain).

The Auxiliary Verb Avoir.

1. INFINITIVE MOOD, Present Tense.

Avoir.

to have.

2. Participle Present.

Ay ant, having. having.

. show I

2 100 2

3. Participle Past.

had.

Ling

4. INDICATIVE MOOD, Present Tense.

J'va ai,	I have.
tu as,	you •
.iloo14, 1	he has.
nous av ons,	we have
vous av ez,	ye ye
ils ont,	they

5. Imperfect Tense.

J' av	ois,	I had
tu av	lois, cold	you
il av		he
nous av	ions,	we
vous av		ye
	oient,	they

6. Perfect, or Past Tense.

l,		Eus,			I had
tu		Eus,	(Called)		you
il		Eut,			he
nous	Eû	mes,			we
vous	EQ	tes,		* *	ye
ils	Eu	rent,			they

^{*} tu literally means thou; but as thou is never said but by Quakers, I translate it by you more in use.

7. Fu-

[idea0]

7. Future Tense, (that is Fut. certain).

I'enfe.

J.	Au	rai,	Marill	zuh.	I Shall	have
tu	Au	ras,			you	
il	Au	ra,	com	38.17	you be	Mi
ROUS	Au	rons,		- mai	we .	
vous	Au	rez,			ye	
		ront.	cigici		they	

8. Conditional Tense, (that is Fut. Condit.)

J' Au rois,	I Should, could, &c
tu Au rois,	you
il Au roit,	he
nous Au gions,	we we
vous Au riez,	ichi kari ye disini di
ils Au roient,	they

9. IMPERATIVE Mood.

.2011	aie,	do you have.
Qu'il	Ait,	let him have.
	Ay ons,	let us have.
Qu'ils	Ay ez,	have ye.

10. Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

(Que) J' Ay e,	(that) I may have.
tu Ay es,	you
il Ait,	he
nous Ay ons,	we
vous Ay ex	on ye x
ils Ai ent,	they

11. Perfed Tenfe.

(Que) J'		(that)	I might have.
tu	Eu Jes,		
	EQ t.	turi sunt repriser as a la company	he wor
nous	Eu fions,	1,100,1	we
.vous	Eu fiez,		ye
ils	Eu fent,	AND THE STANDARD STANDARDS	they.

The

[43] The Auxiliary Verb être.

		.0			
Twill be.	0.1	I.	· niew	30	
E	stre,			ta be.	
2.84		2.	Valori	sile II	
1	Et ant,		ANDIY	beings	n
	6.19		ENT	ons, Se	
Post.	rist	3.	SUPPOSE.	ils 58	
	Eté			been.	
		R.			
Mile William	Suis,	4.	, doly	7	
Je tu			,1896		ling)
11	Eft,		\$713°	you are be is.	
nous		·c			
vous	Etes,	,	4.52.5	ye	
ils	Sont,	01		they	
y be-	anto him (the	5.	Sois,	et.	(000)
J' 1	Et ois,		455.50	I was	
	Et ois,		11000	you we	re.
	Et oit,		The Chik	he was	
	Et ions,			שב שב	re.
vous	Bt lez,			ye	
ils .	Et oient,	11-		they	
	int) - I'm		:30	Te Fa.	(20,0)
	Fus,	. 0.	1257	I was	
tu	Fus,		1	you w	
il	Fut,		front,	he wa	
	Fû mes,		M. T.	we we	Control of the Contro
vous	På tes,		, taril	ye	
ils	Fu rent,			they	
		7.			
Je	Se rai,			I Shall	be.
tu	Se ras,			you	
il	Se ra,	1		he	
nous	Se rons,			we	
	Se rez,			ye	
ils :	Se ront,			they	

Je Se rois,

tu Se rois,

il Se roit,

nous Se rions,

vous Se riez,

ils Se roient,

O.

Qu'il Soit, do you be.
Soy ons, let him be.
Soy ez, be ye.
Qu'ils Soi ent, let them be.

10. June 1

Sois, (that) I may be. (Que) Je Sois, tu you il Soit, he nous Soyons, we Vous Soyez, ye a enton ils Soi ent, they most was

(Que) Je Fu fe, (that) I might be.

tu Fu fes, you

il Fû t, he

nous Fu fions, we

vous Fu fiez, ye

ils Fu fent, they

The second

THE PER STOR

11: (Set 1981; 1

Parkli ber Les

The water the

[45]

		I.	
Parl e	r,		to Speak.
		2.	incres they
Parl a	int,		Speaking.
	1	3.	name a long
Parl é	•	.0	Spoken.
AND DE		4.	and the first
	,		I Speak.
	s,		you
parl e	,		he speaks.
	ns,		we Speak.
	z,	-01	ye
parl e	nt,	m_{ij}	they
		5.	75 E3375
Je Parl	ois,		I did Speak.
	is,		you
	oit,		he
parl	ions,		we .
	iez,	.71	ye ·
parl	oient,		they
		6.	2 42 Y
Je Parl	ai,		I Spoke.
	as,		you
parl	a,	, ,	he
Parl â	mes,		we
parl â	tes,		ye
parl e	rent,		they
darigia basa Armir ada ki	There are the	7.	Care than being
Je Parl e	rai,	Laborate P	I Shall Speak.
parl e			you
parl e	ra,		he
parl e	rons,		we
parl e	rez,	301 1	ye
parl e	ront,	2 64 2	they

8.

	Je Parl e parl e parl e parl e parl e	rois, roit, rions,	15	I Should Speak. you he we ye they
Qu'il Qu'il	Parl parl parl parl parl	e, e, ons, ez, ent,	9.	do you speak. let him speak. let us speak. do ye speak. let them speak.
(Que)	Je Parl parl parl parl parl parl	e, es, e, ions, iez, ent,	10. (that)	I may speak. you he we ye they
(Que)	Je Parl a	Se,	11. (that)	I might speak,

(Que) Je Parl a se, parl a ses, you parl a ses, we parl a sez, parl a sez,

Note. See in my Practical Method of Learning French, from page 2 to page 77, an authentic list of the Verbs conjugated like Parler, 3500 in number, ranged alphabetically, and exemplified with Substantives. —— In the arrangement of the preceding and subsequent Verbs, I have preserved the systematical division into Roots, Figurative Terminations, Augments, Respective Terminations, and Characteristics, as established in my French Table, on large imperial paper, to which I refer the learner. For the formation of the compound Tenses, see my Table in Seven Languages, on similar paper.

I.	
Ag	ir, to act.
Ag iff	ant.
Ag 3·	i.
4.	
J' Ag	is,
ag	is,
ag	it,
ag III	ons,
ag iff	ez,
ag iff	ent.
J' Ag iff	ois,
J' Ag	is,
ag	is,
ag	it,
ag 1	mes,
ag f	tes,
ag i	rent.
J' Ag i	rai,
J' Ag i	rois,
Ag 9.	is,
u'il ag	iffe,
ag if	Tons,
ag if	T ez,
u'ils ag if	T ent.
10.	
Que) J' Ag if	r e, -
Que) J' Ag i	Se,

Note. See in my Practical Method a list of the Verbs conjugated like Agir, page 77, and following.

Sen tir, to feel.

Sen t ant.

Sen ti, felt.

4.

Je Sen s,
fen s,
fen t ons,
fen t ez,
fen t ent.

5.

Je Sen t ois,
6.

Je Sen tis, I felt.

Je Sen ti rai,
8.

Je Sen ti rois,
9.

Sen s,
Gen te,
fen te,
fen t ez,
Qu'ils fen t ent.
10.

(Que) Je Sen ti fe,

Note. See in my Practical Method a list of the Verbs like Sentir, page 83.

Ser vir, to ferve.

2.
Ser v ant.

3.
Ser vi.

4.
Je Ser s,
fer s,
fer t,
fer v ons,
fer v ez,
fer v ent.

5.
Je Ser v is,

6.
Je Ser vis,

Je Ser vi rai,
8.
Je Ser vi rois,
9.
Ser s,
Qu'il fer ve,
fer v ons,
fer v ez,
Qu'ils fer v ent.
10.
(Que) Je Ser v e,

(Que) Je Ser vi se.

Note. See my Practical
Method, page 83.

Rec evoir, toreceive. Rec ev ant. Reç Je Reç ois, oit, rcç reç oit, rec ev ons, rec ev ez, reç oiv ent. Je Rec ev ois, Je Rec us, reç us, req ut, reç à mes, reç û tes, reç u rent. Je Rec ev rai, Je Rec ev rois, ois, Reç Qu'il reç oive, rec ev ons, rec ev ez, Qu'ils reç oiv ent. 10. (Que) Je Reç oiv e, rcç oiv es, reç oiv e, rec ev ions, rec ev iez, Qu'ils reç oiv ent. (Que) Je Reç u Je, Note. See in my Practical Method, page 83, the Verbs

conjugated like Recevoir.

	r. Crai	ndre, to
2 (11/2)	2.	fear
100	Crai gn	
		nt.
Je	e Crai	ns,
	crai	ns,
	crai	nt,
	crai gn	
		ez,
Y.	crai gn	
. J	e Crai gn 6.	ois,
/ / J	e Crai	gnis,
J	e Crai nd	rai,
J	e Crai nd	rois,
	Crai	ns,
Qu'il	crai	gne,
	crai gn	
e	crai gn	ez,
Qu'ils	crai gn	ent.
(Que) J	e Crai gn	6,
(Que)	II. Je Crai gni	Je,
		12.45

Note. See my Practical Method, page 84.

Pei ndre, to paint. Pei gn ant. Pei 3. nt. Je Pei ns, pei ns, pei nt, pei gn ons, pei gn ez, pei gn ent. Je Pei gn ais, Je Pei gois, Je Pei nd rai, Je Pei nd rois, Pei 9. ns, Qu'il pei gne, pei gn ons, pei gn ez, Qu'ils pei gn ent. (Que) Je Pei gn e, (Que) Je Pei gni fe,

Note. See the Verbs varied like Peindre in my Prastical Method, page 84.

Joi ndre, to join,	Vend re, to fell.
2.	2.
Joi gn ant.	Vend ant.
3.	3.
Joi nt.	Vend u, fold.
4.	4:
Je Joi ns,	Je Vend s,
joi ns,	vend s,
joi nt,	vend
joi gn ons,	vend ons,
joi gn ez,	vend ez,
joi gn ent.	vend ent.
Je Joi gn ois,	Je Vend ois,
Je Joi gnis,	Je Vend is, I fold.
Je Joi nd rai,	Je Vend rai,
Je Joi nd rois,	Je Vend rois,
9.	9.
Joi ns,	Vend s,
u'il joi gne,	Qu'il vend e,
joi gn ons,	vend ons,
joi gn ez,	vend ez,
u'ils joi gn ent.	Qu'ils vend ent.
One) le loi en e	(One) Is Word
Que) Je Joi gn e,	(Que) Je Vend e,
One) In Int ont C	Cond to Word &
Que) Je Joi gni sje,	(Que) Je Vend i Je,

Note. See in my Practical Method, page 84, and subsequent, the Verbs varied like Joindre. Note. See in my Practical Method, page 84, and following, the Verbs varied like Vendre.

Répond re, to anfwer. Répond ant. Répond u. le Répond s, répond s, répond répond ons, repond ez, répond ent. Je Répond ois, Je Répond is, Je Répond rai, Je Répond rois, Répond s, Qu'il répond e, répond ons, répond ez, Qu'ils répond ent. 10. (Que) Je Répond e, (Que) Je Répond i fe,

Note. See in my Practical Method, page 87, the Verbs conjugated like Répondre.

ge san treval of danced

Real See in my Realth as

Instrui re, to in-Arua. Instrui s ant. Instrui J' Instrui instrui s. instrui t. (11 instrui s ons, instrui s ez, instrui s ent. J' Instrui s ors, J' Instrui fis. J' Instrui rai, 8. J' Inftrui rois. Instrui Qu'il instrui fe, instrui s ons. inftrui s ez, Qu'ils instrui s ent. (Que) J' Instrui s e, (Que) J' Instrui fi fe,

Note. See in my Practical Method, page 88, the Verbs conjugated like Instruire.

P. TALLOS TO TOTAL EMPEROUSE

Dr. of John

	1.		1.
Con		Al	er, to go.
	2. to know.		2.
Con	in oiss ant.	Al	l ant.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3.	100	3.
Con		Al	l é, gone.
	4.		4
Je Con		Je	Vais,
con	[2] [1] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2	34.44	vas,
COI			va,
	nn oist ons,	al	
	in oiss ez,	al	
	in oill ent.		vont.
	nn oist ois,	T' A	ll ois,
	6.		6.
Je Cor		J,	Allai, I went.
	7. I knew.	6 3	7.
	nn oft rai,	J'	I rai,
	8.	LANCE VILLE	8.
Je Cor	nn oft rois,	J'	I rois,
	9.	A 5 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1	9
Con	nn ois,		Va,
	nn oisse,	Qu'il	aille,
	nn oist ons,		ll ons,
	nn oiss ez,		ll ez,
	on oiss ent.		ill ent.
	6.		10.
(Que) Je con	in oui e,	(Que) J' A	
			ill e,
			all iez,
A STATE ASSESSED	W BW T		ill ent.
LATE HART . LIFE	*		11.
(Que) Je con			Ila Jo,
(Age) Je cor	.п. т. Д.,	1000	.0.,

Note. See in my Prastical Method, page 90, the Verbs conjugated like Connostre.

Note. See in my Prastical Method, page 91, the Verb Aller, and its compounds, illustrated in several examples.

Acquérir,

Acqu érir, to acquire. Acqu ér ant. Acqu is. J' acqu iers, acqu iers, acqu iert, acqu ér ons, acqu er ez. acqu ier ent. J' Acqu ér ois, J' Acqu is, J' Acqu er rai, J' Acqu er rois, J' Acqu iers, Qu'il acqu icrre, acqu er ons, acqu ér ez, Qu'ils acquierr ent. (Que) J' Acquierr e, (Que) J' Acqu i fe,

t.

cal erb iles.

rir,

Note. See in my Practical Method, page 92, the com- Method, page 92. pounds of Acquerir.

Bou illir, to boil. Bou ill ant. Bou illi. Je Bou s, bou s, bou t, bou ill ons. bou ill ez. bou ill ent. Je Bou ill ois, 6. Je Bou illis, Je Bou illi rai, 8. Je Bou illi rois, 9. Bou s, Qu'il bou ille, bou ill ons, bou ill ez, Qu'ils bou ill ent. 10. (Que) Je Bou ill e, (Que) Je Bou illi fe,

Note. See my Praclical

Cour ir, to run. 2.000 Cour ant. . killing 3. 40 Cour u, run. 4. Je Cour s, cour ?, cour t, cour ons, cour ez, cour ent. 5. Je Cour ois, Je Cour us, I ran. 7. 401 Je Cour rai, . 8. Je Cour rois, 9. Cour s, Qu'il cour e, II(a) cour ons, cour ez, Qu'ils cour ent. 10. (Que) Je Cour e, (Que) Je Cour u fe,

Method, page 92, a list of the Method, page 92. compounds of Courir.

THE COURT

Cueill ir, to gather. Cueill ant. Cueill i. 4.1150/ Je Cueill e, cueill es, cueill e, cueill ons, cueill ez. cueill ent. Je Cueill ois, Je Cueill is, Je Cueill e rai, Je Cueill e rois, Cueill e, Qu'il cueill e, cueill ons, cueill ez, Qu'ils cueill ent. 10. (Que) Je Cueill e, . 11. (Que) Je Cueill i fe, Note. See my Practical

Trefaill ir, to fart. Trefaill ant. Trefaill i. Je Trefaill e, trefaill es, trefaill e, trefaill ons, trefaill ez, trefaill ent. Je Treffaill ois, Je Treffaill is, Je Treffaill i rai, Je Treffaill i rois, Treffaill e, Qu'il tressaill treffaill ons, treffaill ez, Treo Quils treffaill ent. (Que) Je Tressaill e, (Que) Je Treffaill I fe, Note. See my Practical

Method, page 94.

M. wirit

Tu ir, to fly. Fu y ant. Fu i (indecl.) fled. Je Fu is, fu is, fu it, fu y ons, fu y ez, fu i ent. Je Fu y ois. (caret) Je Fu i rai. Je Fu i rois, Fu i Truo fu ye, Qu'il fu y ons, fu y ez, di'no Qu'ils fu y ent. 10.5 of (ons)) (Que) Je Fu y e, (caret) (() -

Note. See my Prastical Method, page 94.

Revet ir, to clothe. Revêt ant. Revêt u. Je Revêt Revêt s, revêt s, revêt revêt ons, revêt ez, revêt ent. Je Revêt ois, Je Revêt is, Je Revêt i rai, Je Revêt i rois, Revêt revêt e, revêt ons, revêt ent. (Que) Je Revet e, (Que) Je Revêt i Je,

Note. See my Practical Method, page 94.

u mas H

Dor mir, to fleep. Dor m ant. Dor mi, Aspt. Je Dor s, dor dor dor m ons, dor m ez, dor m ent. 5. Je Dor m ois, Je Dor mis, Islept. Je Dor mi rai, Je Dor mi rois, Dor s, dor me, Qu'il dor m ons, dor m ez, dor m ent. (Que) Je Dor m e, (Que) Je Dor mi Je, Note. See my Praclical

Method, page 94.

	M ourir, to die.	Off rir, to offe
	nn 4 2.	
	M our ant.	Off r ant.
	M ort dead	
	M ort, dead.	Off ert.
	101 4 00 tal	4
	le M eurs,	J' Off re,
	m eurs,	off res,
	m eurt,	off re,
	m our ons,	off rons,
	m our ez,	off r ez,
	m eur ent.	off r ent.
	5.	5.
	Je M our ois,	J' Off r ois,
	6.	6.
	Je M our us, I died.	J' Off ris,
	10 10 70 08 St	7. 10.
6 4	Je M our rai,	J' Off ri rai,
	8. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8.
	Je M our rois,	J' Off ri rois,
	9.008	9.00
	M eurs,	Off re,
Qu'il	m eure,	Qu'il off re,
•	m our ons,	off r ons,
	m our ez,	off rez,
Qu'ils	m eur ent.	Qu'ils off r ent.
	10.12 ((2.00)	IO. mo Ti land
(Que)	Je M eur e,	(Que) J'Offre,
	m eur es,	Text) jain we file
	m eur e,	
Present	m our ions,	Albert See the Press W.
	m our iez,	The same a same
	m eur ent.	
'	11.	11.
(Que)	Je M ouru Je,	(Que) J' Off ri fe,
Note.	See my Practical	Note. See my Practic
	page 94.	Method, page 95.

Ouv rir, to open. Ouvr ant. Ouv ert. J' Ouv re, OUT res. OUT re, ouv r ons, ONV t ez, ouv r ent. 5. J' Ouv r ois, J' Ouv ris. J' Ouv ri rai, J' Ouv ti rois, 9. Ouv re, Qu'il ouv re, ouv r ons, ouv r ez, Qu'ils ouv r ent. TO. (Que) J' Ouv t e, (Que) J' Ouv ri fe, Note. See my Practical

Method, page 95.

rissoo w

A 130 T (and) .

With the property of

Soot are received bearing to the my Practical

Souff rir, to fuffer. Souff r ant. Souff ert. Je Souff re, fouff res, fouff re, fouff rons, fouff r ez, fouff r ent. Je Souff r ois, Je Souff ris, Je Souff ri rai, Je Souff ri rois, Qu'il souff re, Souff fouff r ons, fouff r ez, Qu'ils fouff r ent. 10. (Que) Je Souff re, (Que) Je Souff ri Je,

Note. See my Practical Method, page 96.

Je 14 opgo 14 -

,I.	1.
T enir, to hold	V enir, to come.
2.	2.
T en ant.	V en ant.
_ 3•	3.
T enu, held.	V 3 enu, come.
4.	4.
Je T iens,	Je V iens,
t iens,	v iens,
t ient,	v ient,
t en ons,	v en ons,
t en ez,	v en ez,
t ienn ent.	v icon ent.
5.	5-
Je T en ois,	Je V en ois,
6.	6.
Je T ins, I held	Je V ins, I came.
t ins,	v ins,
t int,	v int,
t in mes,	v in mes,
t In tes,	v in tas,
t in rent.	v in rent.
7.	7.
Je T iend rai,	Je Viend rai,
8.	8.
Je T iend rois,	Je V iend rois,
9.	0.
T iens,	V iens,
Qu'il t ienne,	Qu'il v ienne,
t en ons,	v en ons,
t en ez,	v en ez,
Qu'ils t ienn ent.	Qu'ils v ienn ent.
10,	10.
(Que) Je T ienn e,	(Que) Je V ienn e,
t ienn es,	v ienn es,
t ienn e,	v ienn e,
t en ions,	v en ions,
t en iez,	v en iez,
Qu'ils t ienn ent.	v ienn ent.
11.	ir. ha had had
(Que) Je T in Je,	(Que) Je V in Je,
	Note. See my Practical
Note. See my Practical	Method, page 101.
Method, page 97.	Landing, habe read

S'aff coir, to fit down. S'aff ey ant. ieds. Je M'aff ieds, s'aff nous aff ey ons, aff ey ez, s'aff ey ent. Je M'aff ey ois, Je M'aff is, I fat. Je M'aff ié rai, * Je M'aff le rois, * MA ied-toi, s'aff eye, aff ey ens-nous, aff ey ez-vous, Qu'ils s'aff ey ent. (Que) Je M'aff ey e,

(Que) Je M'ast i Se,

Note. See my Practical Method, page 101.

(1) (a) (a) (a)

derived page 101.

ouvoir, to move. M ouv ant. Je M cus. m eus, m eut, m ouv ons, m ouv ez, m euv ent. Je M ouv ois, us, Je M Je M ouv rai, Je M ouv rois, м 9. eus, Qu'il euve, m m ouv ons, m ouv ez, Qu'ils m euv ent. 10. (Que) Je M euv e, m euv es, m euv e, m ouv ions, m ouv iez, m euv ent. 11. (Que) Je M u ffe,

Note. See my Practical Method, page 101.

Or, Je m'-ass-eye-rai, Je m'-ass-eye-rois.

Pouvoir,

P ouvoir, to be able. P ouv ant. Р ч. Je P uis or eux, I P eux, am able. pouv ons, p ouv ez, p cuv ent. 5. Je P ouv ois, JeP us, I was able. Je P our rai, 8. Je P our rois, 9. (caret) 1380 30 V 388 90 V

10. (Que) Je P uist e, (Que) Je P u ffe,

Note. See my Practical Note. Method, page 102. Method, page 101.

Thereast, property beatstail.

350 (V of a (aut))

Miles See my Fradition , Name See my Pradical

AND YOU VERTON

50 68 S avoir, to know. S ach ant. s 3. u, known: Je S ais, ·f ais. f ait, f av ons, f av ez, f av ent. Je S av dis, 6. Je S us, Iknew. Je S au rai, Je S au rois, Qu'il f ache, f ach ons, Qu'ils f ach ent. (Que) Je S ach e, (Que) Je S u ffe,

> Note: See my Practical (Que) Ic. Ve in Ja. "

Alekow, company of the

t.	1.
Va loir, to be	V oir, to fee.
2. worth.	2.
Va I ont.	V oy ant.
_ 3.	∴ 3.
water Va. In.	V a, feen.
A	4
Je Va ux,	Je V ois,
va ux,	ois,
wa ut,	, v oit,
va lons,	y oy ous,
va 1 ex,	V OY ez,
wa 1 ent.	v oy ent.
Je Va I ois,	Je V oy eis,
30,18 6, 40,	6.
Je Va lus	Je V is,
7.	
Je Va ud rai,	Je V er rei,
8.	6.
Je Va ud rois,	Je V er reis,
9.	
Va ux,	V ois,
Qu'il va ille,	Qu'il v oye,
va 1 ens,	v oy ons,
va 1 ez,	v oy ez,
Qu'ils va ill ont.	Qu'ils v oy ent.
10.	10.
(Que) Je Va ill e,	(Que) Je V oy
va ill es,	
va ill e, va 1 ions,	(AT A A M (MAD)
90 1 40	
va ill ent.	Notes, See my President
Newson, Post For.	Mildell page 191.
(Que) Je Va lu ffe,	(Que) Je V i fe,
160, 30 14 34 30,	(2) 30
Note. See my Practical	Note. See my Practical
Method, page 102.	Method, page 102.
antoniou, page 102.	rassiva, page 102.

Valour

Vio ouloir, to be ... Bat tre, to beat. willing. V oul ant. Bat t ant. V. 3. oulu. Bat tu, beaten. Je V eux, Je Bat s.ol. bat . eux, vio eut, bat v oul ons. batut ons. bat t ez. v oul ez. ve enl ent. bat t ent. 5. 5. Je V oul ois, Je Bat t ois, Je V oulus, Je Bat dis, Je Bat t rai, Je V oud rai, Je V oud rois, Je Bat t rois, 9. Bat 4 s. (caret.) Qu'il bat te, IF OQ or I over bat t ons, will you a bat t ez, Qu'ils bat t ent. and we to 10. (Que) Je Bat t , () (Que) Je V euill e, v euill es, v euill e, v oul ions. v oul iez, 12 70 d And The d v euill ent. .II. (Que) Je Bat ti fe, (Que) Je V oulu ffe, Note. See my Practical Note. See my Practical

T

Method, page 103. Method, page 103.

Vaigere

D. 1.	Cr oire, to believe
B joire, to drink.	anilia 2
B uv ant.	Cr oy ant.
3.	3.
B teu, drunk.	Cr u.
4	4
Je B tois,	Je Cr ois,
b tois,	cr ois,
b moit,	cr oit,
b aux ons,	cr oy ons,
b uy ez,	er oy ez,
b poivent.	er oy ent.
Je B uv ois,	Je Cr oy ois,
Je B us, I drank.	Je Cr us,
Je B oi rai,	Je Cr oi rai,
Je B oi rois,	Je Cr oi rois,
9.	je Ci 01 700,
B ois,	Cruois,
Qu'il b doive,	Qu'il cr oye,
b uv ons,	cr oy ons,
b uv. ez,	cr oy ez,
Qu'ils boiv ent.	Qu'ils croy ent.
10.	10.
(Que) Je Broiv s,	(Que) Je Croye,
b oiv es, b oiv e,	
b uv ions,	toral tuo y
b uv iez,	- 1 Jan 100 v
b oiv ent.	
.11.	11.
(Que) Je B u fe,	(Que) Je Cr u ffe,
	Note. See my Practical
Method, page 104.	Method, page 10c.

Vaincre,

Wain cre, to con-2. quer. Vain qu ant. Vain Cu. Je Vain cs, vain CS, vain C. vain qu ons. vain qu'ez, vain qu'ent. Je Vain quois, Je Vain quis, Je Vain c rai, Je Vain c rois, Vain CS, Qu'il vain que, vain qu ons, vain qu ez, vain qu'ent. Quils 10. (Que) Je Vain que, (Que) Je Vain qui Je,

Note. See my Practical Method, page 105.

Conclu re, to con-2. clude. Conclu ant. 3. Conclu. 4. Je Conclu s, conclu's, concluit, conclu ons. conclu ez, conclu ent. 5. Je Conclu ois, Je Concluis, 7. Je Conclu rai, Je Conclu rois, 9. Concluis, Qu'il conclube, concluitons, conclu ez, Qu'ils conclu ent. 10. (Que) Je Conclu e, (Que) Je Conclu ffe. Note. See my Practical

Method, page 105.

Ecri re, to write. -not et etDionre, to flay. to conclasse. guer. Diffant. Ecri v ant. Dibite Jaid Beri a, written. Je Diens, Juay J' Ecri s, Vol. caciub c, écri 8. di oto écri 1. di Lons, écri v ons; di tes, écri v ez. di fent. écri v ent. J' Ecri viois, Je Di l'ois, Je Dione, J' Ecri vis, I wrote. Je Dilomai, J' Ecro mail of Je Diogrok, J' Ecris rois, of Di ... Ecri SUNT Qu'il di fe, H uO Qu'il ecri vojav andi fons, écri vons, ,a di al tesp écri v ez, v Qu'ils di f ent Qu'ils .. écri v ent. Quille 10. IO. (Que) Je Disfor, Del (19) (Que) J' Ecri v. e, V. of (Que) Je Di Jo, (Que) J' Ecri vi fe, Note. See my Practical | Note. See my Practical Method, page 105. Method, page 105.

Editoria, prest of the

Dise

Ri re, to laugh. Ri ant. 3. Ri. Je Ri so ri s, ri, t, ri ons, ri ez, ri ent. Je Ri ois Je Ri s, Je Ri rai, Je Ri rois, Qu'il Ris, Mino. ri ons, Qu'ils ri ez, ri ent. ell'uO. (Que) Je Ri e, (Que) Je Ri Je,

Note. See my Practical Method, page 106.

Romp re, to break. Romp ant. Romp u, broken. Je Romp s, romp s, romp t, romp ons, romp ez, romp ent. Je Romp ois, Je Romp is, I broke. Je Romp rais Je Romp rois, 9. Romp s, romp e, Qu'il H'oo romp ons, romp ez, Qu'ils romp ent. alias 10. (Que) Je Romp e, st (200) (Que) Je Romp i se,

Note. See my Practical Method, page 106.

Attail of Cou dre, to few. Mou dre, to grind Cou f ant. Cou fu. Je Cou ds, cou ds, cou đ, cou f ons, cou f ez, cou f ent. Je Cou Fois, Je Cou fus or fis, Je Cou d rai, Je Cou d rois, Cou ds, 11'00 Qu'il Qu'il cou f ons, cou fez, eli'nO Qu'ils Qu'ils cou fent. (Que) Je Cou fe, (Que) Je Cou fu ffe, or -fi-ffe, Method, page 107. Note: See my Practical Method, page 107.

Mou I ant. Mou lu, ground. Je Mou ds, Mou ds, Mou d, Mou I ons, Mou lez, Mou I ent. Je Mou l ois, Je Mou lus, I ground Je Mou d rai, Je Mou d rois, Mou ds, mou le, mou lons, mou l ez, mou l ent. (Que) Je Mou I e, (Que) Je Mou lu ffe,

F aire, to do.	Pl aire, to please
F ef ant.	Pl aif dat.
F ait, done.	Pl 3. u.
Je F ais,	Je Pl ais,
f ait, f el ons,	pl ait, pl aif ons,
f altes,	pl aif ez, pl aif ent.
Je F es ois,	Je Pl aif ois,
Je F is, I did.	Je Pl us,
Je F e rai, 8. Je F e rois,	Je Pl ai <i>rai</i> , 8. Je Pl ai <i>rois</i> ,
9. F ais,	9. ais,
Qu'il f asse, f es ons,	Qu'il pl aise, pl ais ons,
Qu'ils f ass ent.	pl aif ez, Qu'ils pl aif ent.
(Que) Je F ass e,	(Que) Je Pl aif e,
(Que) Je F i se,	(Que) Je Pl u Je,
Note. See my Practical Method, page 107.	Note. See my Practical Method, page 109.

12	i.
Se t aire, to hold	L ire, to read.
2. one's tongue	2.
Se t ail ant.	L if ant.
3.	3.
T u, held.	L 3. u.
4.	4-
Je Me t ais,	Je L is,
te t ais,	l is,
fe t ait,	l it,
nous taif ons,	1 if ons,
vous tail ez,	l if ez,
se t ais ent.	l if ent.
5.	5.
Je Me t aif ois,	Je L if ois,
6.	6.
Je Me t us, I held.	Je L us,
7.	7.
Je Me t ai rai,	Je L i rai,
8.	8.
Je Me t ai rois,	Je L i rois,
_ 9.	9.
T ais-toi,	L is,
Qu'il fe t aife,	Qu'il 1 ise,
t aif ens-nous,	1 if ons,
t aif ez-vous,	1 if ez,
Qu'ils fe t aif ent.	Qu'ils 1 if ent.
10.	10.
(Que) Je Me t aif e,	(Que) Je L if e,
10 17 - 11.	11.
(Que) Je Me t u fe,	(Que) Je L u Je,
Note. See my Practical	Note. See my Practical
Method, page 109.	Method, page 109.

11. Tra ire, to milk. Tra y ant. Tra it, Je Tra is, tra is, haetra it, tra y ons, tra y ez, tra y ent. Je Tra y ois, (caret) Je Tra i rai, .38. Je Tra i rois, 9. Tra is, Qu'il tra ye, metra y ans, tra y ez, Qu'ils tra y ent. .10. (Que) Je Tra y e, do and Ing (caret) 101 113 19

Note. See my Practical Method, page 110.

Mrs. See my Profiled

(Que) Jo Pr 1 No.

Misself page 138

A d an M ettre, to put Mett ant. M 3. is. Je M ets. m ets, inm et, m det ons, m ett ez, m ett ent. Je M ett ois, JeM is. Je M ett rai, 8. Je M ett rois, M Qu'il m ette, m ett ons. m ett ez. Qu'ils m'ett ent. 10. (Que) Je M ett e, (Que) Je M i fe,

Note. See my Practical Method, page 110.

Miles Je Nagui Je,

err ages have the

Mari See my Practical

N aftre, to be Naiff ant. Je N ais, Д ais, n. ait, n aiff ons, n aiff ez, an aiff ent. Je N aiff ois, Je N aquis, Je N'ait rai, Je N alt rois, Qu'il N 9. lais, aifle, naiff ons, n aiff ez. Qu'ils naiff ent. (Que) Je N aist e, AR IT Most (aug)

(Que) Je N aqui Je,

Notes See my Practical

Note. See my Prastical Method, page 113.

11. Pr endre, to take. Pr en ant. Pr is, taken. 4. Je Pr ends. pr ends. pr end, pr en ons, pr en ez, pr enn ent. 5. Je Pr en oit, Je Pr is, I took, Je Pr end rai, . 8. Je Pr end rois, Pr ends. Qu'il pr menne pr en ons, pr en ez, Qu'ils prennent. (Que) Je Pr enn e, pr enn es, pr enn e, pr en ions, pr en iez, pr enn ent. 11. (Que) Je Pr i Je,

Note. See my Practical Method, page 113.

Résoudre,

: *	Réso u	dre, to re	-
	Réso ly an	folu.	e.
	Réfo 3. lu		
t	Réfo us	Yaa baba Waa baga	
	réfo ly on	,	
	réso le ez réso le en	a ai adm	
3	e Réso Iv o	is, constant	
J	e Réso lu	15,	
3	e Réso ud r	ai,	1
J	Réso ud r		
uil	Réso us réso lv réso lv on	15,	
uils	réso ly es	i, it.	
Que)	Je Réso ly e		
Que)	Je Réso lu	Se,	5
Not	e. See my	Practice	z!

Sui vre, to follow. Sui v ant. Sui vi. Je Sui s, fui s, fui fui v ons, fui v ez, fui v ent. Je Sui v ois, 6. Je Sni vis, Je Sui v rai, Je Sui v rois, Sui s, Qu'il fui ve, fui v ons, fui v ez, Qu'ils fui v ent. 10. (Que) Je Sui v e, (Que) Je Sui vi Je.

Note. See my Practical Note. See my Practical Method, page 116.

Regions on the

ivre, to live. V iv ant. 3. écu. 15, it. v iv ons, r iv ez, iv ent. Je V iv ois, écus, Je V iv rai, Je V iv rois, Qu'il ive, v iv ons, v iv ez, v iv ent. 10. (Que) Je V iv e, (Que) Je V écu fe,

Note. See my Practical Method, page 4 16.

N. B. All the preceding verbs are but an illustration of my French Table written at full length, from the left hand to the right; the learner having read these verbs, and found out the English, he should likewise peruse the said table, from the top to the bottom, writing down in both languages all the verbs in a particular tense and person, before he proceeds to another, in the following manner; avoir to have, être to be, parler to speak, and fo on down the column. Then to the next; ayant baving, étant being, &c. The advantage would be this: as we have characteristics in almost every tense, the termination ant in French, ing in English, repeated so often in the Participle present, and ois in the Imperfect answered in English by I did, rai in the Future answered by I shall or will and so forth, would most effectually teach the learner to know the tenses, and to diffinguish them readily. However, to facilitate the labour, I shalf begin every lesson in the subfequent pages.

110000 10000	tu as
Infinitive Present, to.	.him i es, otroquii
avoir, to have.	parles,
être, to be.	agis,
	fens,
parler, to speak.	fers,
fentir, to feel.	reçois, &c.
fervir, to ferve.	***
recevoir, to receive, &c.	il ou elle a,
10001011, 107111100, 0101	est,
2.	parle,
Participle Present, ing.	agit,
ayant,	fent,
étant,	fert,
parlant,	regolt, &c.
agissant,	nous avons.
fentant,	nous avons, fommes,
fervant,	parlons,
recevant, &c.	agissons,
7 1877 - 21877 - 10 17 - 1	fentons,
3.	fervons,
Participle Past, -ed,	recevons, Go.
(when regular)	
eu,	vous avez,
été,	êtes,
parlé,	parlez,
agi,	agiffez,
fenti,	fentez,
fervi,	fervez,
reçu, &c.	recevez, &c.
	A STATE OF THE STA
24.121.125.125.125.125.125.125.125.125.125	ils ont,
Indicative Present, I do.	font,
j'ai,	Darieut.
Je fuls,	agissent,
parle,	fentent,
agis,	reçoivent, &c.
fens,	Teyorrent, Ot.
fers,	1114 824
repois, &c.	Imper-
	in per-

Imperfect, I did.

-ois, -ois, -oit,
-ions, -iez, -oient.

J' avétparlagifffentfervrecev-

Perfect, I -ed, (when regular)

J' eus, Je fus, parlal, agis, fentis, fervis, reçus, &c.

tu eus,
fus,
parlas,
agis,
fentis,
fervis,
reçus, &c.

fut,
fut,
parla,
agit,
fentit,
fervit,
recut, &c.

nous enfuparlails parleagifervirecu- &c.

Future, I will or Shall.

-rai, -ras, -ra, -rons, -rez, -ront.

8.
Conditional, I would,
could, or should.
-rois -rois, -roit,
-rions, -riez, -roient.

j' auje feparleagifentifervirecev- &c.

Imperative, do you.

aie,
fois,
parle,
agis,
fens,
fers,
reçois, &c.
(qu')il

(qu')il ait,
foit,
parle,
agiffe,
fente,
ferve,
reçoive, &c.

ayons, foyons, parlons, agiflons, fentons, fervons, recevons, &c.

ayez,
foyez,
parlez,
agistez,
fentez,
fervez,
recevez, &c.

(qu'ils) aient,
foient,
parlent,
agissent,
fentent,
fervent,
reçoivent, &c.,

Subjunctive Present, (that) I may.

(que) J' aye,
Je fois,
parle,
agiffe,
fente,
ferve,
reçoive, &c.

(que) tu ayes,
fois,
parles,
agiffes,
fentes,
ferves,
reçoives, &c.

(qu') il ait,
foit,
parle,
agisse,
sente,
ferve,
reçoive, &c.

(que) nous ayions,
foyons,
parlions,
agiffions,
fentions,
fervions,
recevions, &c.

(que) vous ayiez,
foyez,
parliez,
agiffiez,
fentiez,
ferviez,
receviez, &c.

(qu'ils) alent,
folent,
parient,
agissent,
fervent,
recoivent, &c.

onult Jornal

tin

, lich.

parle,

fente.

Append.

partions, againers, reations,

policies

Perfect, (that) I might.

-sie, -siez, -st,

(que) J' eufuparlaagifentifervirequ- &'e.

2577A

tolug.

giffer, fencez,

fervez,

property)

Ansyn

regularity Co.

,tasia (di'ug)

. doicot.

יו כמפונת, כינ.

a H Tropile, de,

(que) nous sylons,

H('ap)

EN Demonia

fervions, recevions, ée.

(with



